Necessity of Moral or Religious Sense in Formation of Good Citizens

Continued from Seventh Page.

abolished and the churches closed. The only tolerated temple of worship was the criminal court from which justice and mercy were inexorably banished and where the Judge sat only to condemn. The only divinity recognized by the apostles of anarchy was the goddess of reason; their high priests were the executioners; the victims for the sacrifice were unoffending citizens; the altar was the scaffold; their bymns were ribald songs; and their worship was lust, rapine and blood-

The more exalted the rank, the more sacred the profession, the more innocent the accused the more eagerly did the despots of the hour thirst for their blood. They recognized no liberty but their own license, no law but their own wanton and capricious humor, no conscience but their own insatiate malice, no justice but the guillotine. At last, when the country was soaked with blood, suspicion and terror seized the tyrants themselves, and the executioner of to-day became the victim of to-morrow.

In a few months, as De Lamennais says: "They accumulated more ruin than an army of Tatars could have left after a six years invasion." They succeeded in a few weeks in demolishing the social fabric which had existed for thirteen centuries.

These are but some of the reasons for a conviction that grows stronger as the years come and go that in the formation of good citizenship we must build upon the solid basis of religion.

RESULTS OF BAD PENMANSHIP.

"Tell the gentleman who copied this despatch to write a larger, rounder hand, to join on the letters in the words and to use blacker ink." Thus wrote Lord Palmerston, who was himself the most careful and beautiful writer, and a great stickler for care and legibility in this respect, to the Duke of Argyll in 1851.

But his admonitions were evidently not taken to heart by parliamentarians, for in 1867, when the House of Lords was in committee on the reform bill, the clerk of the House received an amendment the writing of which was so bad that he could neither read it nor learn who had sent it. It afterward transpired that Lord Lyttleton was the writer and that the amendment proposed the disfranchising of all persons unable to write.

posed the disfranchising of all persons unable to write.

Lord Curzon, whatever he may be today, was in his college days an extremely illegible writer, and he is perhaps the only man who has made money out of an absolutely unreadable "fist."

One day when a young man he wrote two letters—one in studied phrases to a relative, and the other, containing some very sarcastic comments on the relative, to an intimate friend. Young Curzon unfortunately put the letters into the wrong envelopes and too late Curzon unfortunately put the letters into the wrong envelopes and too late discovered that he had sent his candid criticisms, meant only for his friend's eyes, to the relative whom they concerned. He was perfectly horrified and awaited his relative's reply in fear and trembling. It came:

"I have not been able to read a line of your scrawl," he read, "but I suppose it's money you're after so I inclose a check."

The illegibility of Horace Greeley's handwriting was notorious, but he had a farmidable rival in Joseph Choate, a former Ambassador to the Court of St.

James's. Choate wished to obtain de-signs for a chimneypiece for a new house he was having built from a certain artist, but being unable to get what he wanted wrote to the builder telling him to cancel the order. Instead the workmen immediately began the chim-neyplece. The builder had taken Choate's letter to be a rough sketch of it.

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